REGISTERED No. 6.—1878.

The Bombay Gazette.

No 9,277—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, AUGUST 1, 1878.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay —*Delivered free.*	*In Advance.*	*In Arrear.*
For Annum	Rs. 48	Rs. 60
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Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
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Afline, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

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SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line	" 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (*Limited*), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. HIMALAYA, 1,427 Tons, 103 H. P., Commander W. H. Louth, on SATURDAY, the 3rd August 1878, at 5 p. m., calling at Carwar, Narrakal, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False, Point, and at any other place where inducement offers.

Weather permitting the vessel will also call at Rutnagherry Vingorla, Goa, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut Beypore, and Cochin.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE,

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch the COCONADA, 863 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander A. Morris, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th August 1878, at 4 p. m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADER, MUSCAT, JASK, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MOHOMERAH.

N.B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch Steamers to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY at 4 p.m., and every SATURDAY at 5 p.m.

The S. S. AKOLA, 578 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Russell, on SATURDAY, the 3rd August 1878, at 2 p.m.

The S. S. COCONADA, 863 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Morris, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 7th August 1878, at 4 p.m.

N. B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40
Suez	300	220	60
Port Said	320	240	90
Messina	500	340	140
Naples	500	340	140
Leghorn	500	340	140
Genoa	500	340	140
Marseilles	550	350	145

Including Victuals. Without food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 9 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

ARABIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st August 1878.

AUSTRALIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st September 1878.

INDUS, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st October 1878.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A. M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, July, 18

FOR LIVERPOOL, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

S.S. EUROPEAN, 2,676 TONS,
C. A. SISTHORPE, COMMANDER,
TO SAIL POSITIVELY ON 13TH AUGUST.

THIS FINE STEAMER, with capital accommodation for a limited number of passengers, will have despatch as above. The Cabins and Saloon are built on Deck.

FARE (exclusive of Wines and Spirits), Rs 450.

For passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

Bombay, 24th July 1878.

THOMSON & TAYLOR, CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY,
CAMPBELTOWN AND ISLAY BLEND.
Per dozen, Rs. 23.

LOCHFYNE HERRINGS,
Per Keg, Rs. 12.

ROYAL INDIANA CIGARS,
SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED FOR US.
Per Box of 100, Rs. 3.

COCONADA CHEROOTS,
SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED FOR US.
Per Box of 100, Rs. 2.

ÆRATED WATERS,
MANUFACTURED BY US AND UNSURPASSED IN EXCELLENCE.

Soda Water.....	per dozen...	Rs. 0 12
Tonic Water ...	" ...	1 0
Lemonade	" ...	1 0
Gingerade	" ...	1 0
Potash Water.	" ...	0 12
Seltzer Water.	" ...	1 0

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons. H.P.	Captains.	1878.
— GEELONG	1835 250	C. Fraser	2nd Aug.
(a) AUSTRALIA	3663 600	G. F. Cates	9th do.
— TRAVANCORE	1903 350	W. Barratt	16th do.
(a) BOKHARA	2932 450	W. D. Anderson	23rd do.
BANGALORE	2342 450	R. G. Stead	30th do.
(a) NEPAUL	3536 600	J. S. Murray	6th Sept.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (a) proceeds direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 22nd July 1878.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons. H.P.	Captains.	
CHINA	2016 400	T. J. Alderton	5th August.
HINDOSTAN	3186 600	N. W. Haselwood	12th do.
VENETIA	2726 450	W. B. Andrews	2nd September.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 22nd July 1878.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports :—

Vessels.	Tons. H.P.	Captains.	
ASSAM	3053 500	N. Stewart	16th August.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 22nd July 1878.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SUPARI TOOTH PASTE.

The large and increasing demand which has arisen for this efficient and agreeable preparation is the best criterion of its worth as a Preserver and Cleanser of the Teeth and Gums.

Per Pot. Cash...Re. 1-4-0

PREPARED ONLY BY
TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE FOR AUGUST 1878.

Printed and published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.
PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS,
Indian Postage, ½ Anna.
WITH A NEW COLOURED MAP OF INDIA,
Showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines.

☞ *The* Guide *has lately been thoroughly revised and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting-point can spend his time to the best advantage.*

THE *Guide* contains, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations in the Time Tables of the B. B. & C. I. R. G. I. P., East Indian, Sind, Punjab and Delhi, Nizam State, Madras and the several other lines of Railway.

The alterations in the Passenger and Mixed Trains between Bombay and Poona, which comes into force from the 1*st of this month, and the Monsoon alterations in the B. B. & C. I. R. Co.'s Passenger Trains, will be seen in this Guide.*

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by Rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.

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Scale of Fares for Palanquins,
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May be had at the Bombay Railway Terminus and of the following

AGENTS.

Bombay.....Thacker, & Co.; Watson & Co.; Hormusjee Soraljee Bookseller; Refreshment Rooms, Apollo Bunder; Messrs. Cooper & Co.; Watson's Esplanade Hotel; Treacher & Co.; Badham & Co.; Arquith and Lord; Byculla Hotel; and Messrs. Atmaram Sagoon & Co.

Allahabad.....Kellner & Co.
Bhusawul.....Railway Refreshment Room.
Calcutta.....Wyman & Co.
Ceylon (Colombo) "Ceylon Observer" Office.
Deolalee.....Cursetjee Bomsabhoy.
Jubulpore.....Kellner & Co.
London .....G. Street, 30, Cornhill ; Gordon and Gotch, 8, Bride Street, Ludgate Circus, E. C.
Madras .....Higginbotham & Co. ; Ganta Brothers, Adelphi Press, 7 and 8 Mount Road ; and Railway Station, Saidapet.
Ootacamund.....Nellgherry Courier" Office.
Poona .....Treacher & Co., Phillip & Co., and Royal Family Hotel.
Shahabad .....Refreshment Room.
Secunderabad ..Cursetjee & Co.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

(*Madras Athenæum.*)

The issue of this Guide for the current month (August 1877,) is as complete and well got up as the previous numbers. It contains information of inestimable value to travellers by railway—and, indeed, to all travellers in India. The well executed coloured map of India is a very useful addition to the Guide. The completeness and variety of the contents of this publication reflect the greatest credit on those who had the arduous duty of collecting so much correct information.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Str. APIS, Captain F. Egger, will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE, on the 9th September 1878.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 300	Rs. 180 0
To Port Said	" 320	" 255	" 131 0
To Suez	" 300	" 240	" 122 8
To Aden	" 170	" 130	" 66 0

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

THROUGH TICKETS FROM TRIESTE TO LONDON.

Via Vienna, the Rhine, Ostende or Calais and Dover, are granted by the Undersigned at

	Via Calais.	Via Ostende.
First Class, Trieste to London	£12-3	£11-18
Second Class, Trieste to Cologne } First Class, Cologne to London }	£9-19	£9-14

Travellers with through tickets are allowed lbs. 55 free lug" gage.

Tickets are available for two months from the date of departure from Trieste.

For information about the Mail service to and from CYPRUS, and for Freight, Passage, and further particulars, apply to the Company's Office.

J. JANNI,
Agent A. H. Lloyd's S. N. Company.

Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, 1st August, 1878.

ESTATE OF THE LATE SURGEON MAJOR A. M. ROGERS, MARINE BATTALION.

ALL PERSONS having CLAIMS against, or being INDEBTED to, the above ESTATE, are REQUESTED to FORWARD the same, or PAY any sums due, to the undersigned on or before the 25th August next, after which no claims in India will be received.

G. F. BEVILLE, Lieut.-Colonel,
Marine Battalion, President Committee of Adjustment.

THACKER AND CO., (Limited).

NOTICE OF CALL.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the THIRD CALL of Rs. 25 per share in the above Company is payable at the National Bank of India, Limited, Bombay, on or before the 15th day of August, instant.

By order of the Board,
N. RANDLE,
Secretary and Manager.

August 1, 1878.

CHUBB'S

PATENT SAFES, CASH, DESPATCH, KEY AND WRITING BOXES.
LOCKS AND PADLOCKS.

EDULJEE PESTONJEE,
SOLE APPOINTED AGENT.
CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
47, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
Established 1847.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned BANKS will be CLOSED for the COCOANUT HOLIDAYS on MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 12th and 13th proximo :—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
P. W. ROBERTSON, Agent.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China,
H. W. JONES, Agent.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
O. J. SHARP, Agent.
For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
FRANCIS VOUILLON, Manager.
For the National Bank of India (Limited),
THOS. MATHESON, pro. Manager.
For the Agra Bank (Limited),
W. BLACKHALL, Manager.
For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
ALEX. LEITH, Acting Agent.

Bombay, July 30, 1878.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Established 1803.

CAPITAL—One Million Six Hundred Thousand Pounds.

POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE upon Houses, Mills and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandize, in Bombay and up-country, issued, on behalf of the abdve Company, at most favourable rates, by the Undersigned, rom whom full particulars may be obtained.

BENN, ASHLEY & Co.,
Agents.

THE PRINCE OF WALES SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in the abovementioned Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 31, Elphinstone Circle, within the Fort of Bombay, on the 14th day of August 1878, at 10 o'clock in the afternoon, to consider and pass the following Resolutions :—

1. That the Prince of Wales S. and W. Co., Ld., be wound up voluntarily under the provisions of the Indian Companies' Act X. of 1866, as and from the 31st day of August, 1878.

2. To appoint a Liquidator or Liquidators, and to fix their remuneration.

3. That the Liquidator or Liquidators be authorised and empowered to sell and make over unto a certain limited Joint Stock Company intended shortly to be formed and registered in Bombay under the provision of the Indian Companies' Act X. of 1866, and to be called "The New Prince of Wales Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited," having a capital of Rs. 12,50,000, divided into 2,500 Shares of Rs. 500 each, all the lands, buildings, hereditaments, machinery, fixtures, effects, assets, rights, credits, business, and good-will of the said Prince of Wales S. and W. Co., Ld., (but exclusive of the profits made by the last mentioned Company up to and including the 31st day of August 1878), and to receive, as the consideration for such sale, 2,500 shares in such new Company, of Rs. 500 each fully paid up, for distribution among the shareholders of the said Prince of Wales S. and W. Co., Ld., in such manner as that the holder of two shares in the Prince of Wales S. and W. Co., Ld., shall for every two shares held by him at the date of the said sale, receive five shares of Rs. 500 fully paid up in the New Prince of Wales S. and W. Co., Ld.

4. That if two Liquidators shall be appointed) in case of the absence at any time from Bombay of either of the Liquidators all or any of the powers exercisable by the Liquidators jointly shall or may be exercised by the Liquidator for the time being present in Bombay solely.

5. That the sale of the property of the said Prince of Wales S. and W. Co., Ld., to the said New Prince of Wales S. and W. Co., Ld., be made by the said Liquidators or Liquidator subject to a covenant or undertaking on the part of the said New Prince of Wales S. and W. Co., Ld., to perform and fulfil all the agreements, contracts, engagements, and obligations and to pay and discharge all the just debts and liabilities of the said Prince of Wales S. and W. Co., Ld.

6. That the Liquidators or Liquidator be and they and he are hereby empowered to do all acts and exercise all powers comprised in Section 174 of the Indian Company's Act X. of 1866, and also to buy the share or shares and interest of any shareholder dissenting in manner provided by Section 175 of the Indian Companies' Act X of 1866 from the foregoing Resolutions,

Dated this 31st day of August 1878.

By order of the Board of Directors,
भुआइ वेलाभाइनी कुं०
KHOOSHALI GBELLABHOY & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE JOHNSTON AND COMPANY
AUCTION SALE of stock in trade, Woollen and Cotton, Piece Goods, Silk Umbrellas, Eau de Cologne, Paints, Oil, Hardware, Jewellery, &c., &c.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 1st August 1878, at 1 p. m., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, by order of the Official Assignee, High Court, and in Re Abbs Hajee Jacob and others, insolvents, the following :—Consisting of pieces of woolen cloth flannel, tweed, white shirtings, cotton drill, holland, khakee cloth, lungies, colored merino, alpaca, blue and black cloth, country sarjes, bolts of, canvass, small quantity of cotton thread, wool, towels, napkins, silk umbrellas, buttons, combs, eau de cologne, soap, socks, ribbon, night caps, hooks and eyes, scarfs, few dozens of table cutlery, brass and iron locks, padlocks hinges, pegs, tacks, chisels, gimlets, japanned trays, matches, hukatands, steelpens, dog collars, trumpets, few kegs of paints, cans of linseed oil, painters' spirit.

Also in Re Kundumull Mancekroy, an insolvent, the following :—Consisting of gold and silver brooches, lockets, necklace, ear-rings, bracelets, &c., &c.

MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 1st August 1878.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 1st August, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and colored piece goods, twist, &c.

6 bales grey cottonettes.
1 " grey domestics.
3 " grey shirtings.
1 case Turkey red chintz.
1 case magenta colored office writing tables, ullaged beer and porter, empty bottles, China mattings and sundries.

On account of the underwriter—

A O G
Y L C } 1 case damaged silk pieces.
No. S P G 52

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 1st August 1878.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

FOR SALE, an AUSTRALIAN MARE, with English Harness, sound, powerful and very fast. Price Rs. 275. Apply to "IMMEDIATE," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

FOR SALE, an excellent riding BLACK ARAB HORSE, goes also in two-wheeled carriage. Price Rs. 350. Apply to "IMMEDIATE." care of *Bombay Gazette*.

ENGINES FOR SALE —One high pressure : Cylinder 8 ins., by 16 ins., very cheap. One ditto, 10 ins. by 20 ins. new. One ditto, 16 horse power, very strong. BAPTY BROTHERS, East India Flour Mills, Bombay.

"MANZANILLA."—A Consignment of this PALE, DRY, and WHOLESOME WINE for SALE in Hogsheads and Quarter Casks, Casts when bottled under Rs. 23 per dozen. Apply to Godownkeeper, W. Nicol & Co.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

ICE CREAMS, ICED FRUIT DRINKS, Iced Puddings, &c. J. FEARSE, 22, Apollo Street.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld., WINE MERCHANTS.

BY APPOINTMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN THIS PRESIDENCY FOR HALF A CENTURY.

CLARET :
Bordeaux ;
An excellent Cup Wine,
Per doz. Quarts, Cash, Rs. 10.

CLARET :
Petit Medoc ;
A sound agreeable Breakfast wine.
Per doz. Quarts, Cash, Rs. 12-8.
Do. Pints, Cash, Rs. 7-4.

CLARET :
Medoc ;
A very superior Breakfast Wine.
Per doz. Quarts, Cash, Rs. 15-8.
Do. Pints, Cash, Rs. 9-0.

CLARET :
Chateau Lagrange ;
An excellent Dinner Wine.
Per doz. Quarts, Cash, Rs. 21.
Per doz. Pints, Cash, Rs. 11-8.

CLARET :
Chateau La Rose ;
A fine full-bodied Dinner Wine,
Per dozen Quarts, Cash, Rs. 26.
Per dozen Pints, Cash, Rs. 14-8.

CLARET :
Chateau Margaux ;
Rich, old, and very fragrant.
Per dozen Quarts, Cash, Rs. 31.
Per dozen Pints, Cash, Rs. 16-8.

These Brands have been known throughout India for many years as of the best quality and the best value for their prices imported.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

W. & A. GILBEY'S WINES & SPIRITS.

THE Seals and Labels on all WINES and SPIRITS bottled by W. & A. GILBEY may be accepted as an absolute guarantee of their purity and genuineness.

From W. & A. GILBEY'S list of 200 varieties, prices for the following are quoted :—

WINES.

PORTS,	from	Portugal,	11	years old,	Castle C.....	Rs. 24 0
Do.	"		40	" "	J.....	" 36 0
Do.	"	Spain,	2	" "	1.....	" 14 0
SHERRIES	from	"	3	" "	A.....	" 15 0
Do.	"	"	8	" "	G.....	" 24 0
MANZANILLA,			7	" "	M.....	" 22 0

CLARETS FROM FRANCE.

Well matured and upwards of 12 months in bottle.

	1 doz. Qts.	2 doz. Pts.
Castle A.....	Rs. 13	Rs. 15
" C.....	" 17	" 19
" D.....	" 21	

Six Bottles contain One Gallon.

Further particulars may be obtained on application to

FORBES AND COMPANY.

NEW TIES, SCARFS, &c.

ASQUITH AND LORD

HAVE a well selected and pretty assortment of New Ties, Scarfs, &c., all of this Season's Shapes and Colours, and they respectfully ask their patrons to call and inspect the same.

PRICE LIST.

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Winsor Ties, in all colours	3 8	4 0
Do. light checks	2 8	3 0
Do. Washing spots, (best)	2 8	3 0
Long Scarfs for Pin or Ring	4 8	5 8
The "Don" made up Sailor's Knot	2 8	3 0
" "Duke"	3 8	4 0
" Osborne New Knot	2 8	3 0
" Ryde for Ring	3 0	3 8
" Excelsior for Pin	3 8	4 0

Washing Regattas, Washing Derby, &c., Black and White Dress Ties all shapes.

THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE,
8, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY MUSICAL DEPOT,

9, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

PIANOFORTES FOR SALE OR HIRE.

S. *Rose & Co. beg to inform their numerous Constituents that they are in receipt of further supplies of*

THE GENUINE GRAND SQUARE
"SYMPATHETIC" PIANOFORTE.

Sole Agents in Bombay, S. Rose & Co. Agents in Calcutta Harcl4 & Co.

These Noted Pianos are guaranteed to stand the climate in any part of India. They are unrivalled for Tone, Touch, Finish, and Durability.

The Instruments have been sold in Calcutta and Bombay for many years and have always given satisfaction to the purchasers.

FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION TO S. ROSE AND CO.

"MOFUSSIL" SQUARE PIANOFORTE.

This Instrument has been constructed by S. Rose & Co. to supply the want of a Good, Cheap and Serviceable Pianoforte, containing strength, lightness, and portability. Its recommendations are :—

EXTERIOR.—The Piano is of solid Mahogany, thus rendering it very safe in travelling.

SIZE AND WEIGHT.—Length, 6 feet 2 inches ; Width, 2 feet 7 inches ; Depth, 1 foot 1 inch ; and when packed in a Zinc and Wood Case, weighs about 3 cwts. or about 4 Railway maunds.

COMPASS AND TOUCH.—The Compass is Seven Octaves, from A to A ; the Touch is light and rapid in repetition.

INTERIOR.—The Strings are divided into two sets as in the "Sympathetic," and the tension or pull of the strings is resisted by two tension bars, one running nearly the length of the Piano from the metal plate, and the other extending from the metal plate to about half the length of the instrument. The action and all the interior work will be found of the best quality.

The tone is almost equal to the largest Pianoforte of the same description, and certainly in fulness and rich ness surpasses that of any Cottage Piano.

This Piano has not the power, brilliancy, and expensive finish of the "Sympathetic" its POR'ABILITY, STRENGTH, and CHEAPness have been studied, and we have produced a good instrument, which, we believe, will be found to be the best and cheapest of the kind in the Indian market, and prove satisfactory to all purchasers.

Price, Rs. 650 Cash ; Packing Case, Zinc lined, Rs. 25 Extra.

"La Pianetta Favorita."

The cheapest Cottage Pi no constructed for India. Compass 7 Octaves. Solid Wood, no veneer, Trichord Treble metal pin plate. Price Nett Cash Rs. 375.

New and Second-hand Pianofortes.

Grand Square Pianofortes by Broadwood and Sons, or by Collard and Collard ..... From Rs. 250 to Rs. 550
Semi-Grand Pianofortes by Broadwood and Sons, Collard and Collard, or by Stodart ..... " 450
Full Grand Pianofortes, by Collard & Collard, Broadwood and Sons, or by Stodart ..... Rs. 457 to Rs. 1,200

Pianofortes sold on the New System of Hire. Terms on Application.

Repairs of every description of Musical Instruments by experienced European Assistants to S. Rose & Co.

AMERICAN ORGANS.

American Organs by Mason and Hamlin.

MASON and HAMLIN'S American Organ ; Five Octaves, Double Reed : Five Stops, Automatic Swell, Knee Swell : Self-adjusting Reed Valves : Improved Bellows ; Ivory fronts to Keys ; Ebonized Mortises, &c., Patent Diamond Case, Oiled Panels, Front and sides, best finish, Walnut Case ..... Cash, Rs. 550

UPRIGHT RESONANT CASE. Length, 4 ft. 3 in. : Height, 3 ft. 7 in ; Depth, 2 ft.—Two and one-fifth rows of Vibrators, with Octave Coupler, Sub-Bass, and Full Organ Knee Stops. Nine Stops—Diapason, Viola, Melodia, Flute, Sub-Bass, Vox Humana, Octave Coupler, Forte I, Forte II. The Octave Coupler couples below, and gives the effect of four complete sets of Vibrators ..... Price, Rs. 780

American Organs.

Length, 2 ft. 10 in. ; Depth, 1 ft. 9 in. ; Height, 2 ft. 7 in. Two sets of Reeds, Three Stops—Viola, Flute, Grand Organ (Knee), Forte, and Knee Swell ..... Price Rs. 300

BLACK WALNUT.—Length, 3 ft. 8 in. ; Depth, 1 ft. 11 in. ; Height, 3 ft. 2½ in. New STYLES (Extra Case, &c., Two sets of Reeds, Seven Stops—Melodia, Viola, Diapason, Flute, Vox Humana, Forte I., Forte II. ..... Price Rs. 450

Two and one-fifth sets of Reeds, Eight Stops—Melodia, Viola, Diapason, Flute, Vox Humana, Sub-Bass, Grand Organ (Knee), Forte I., Forte II ..... Price Rs. 600

Pianofortes, Harmoniums, and Organs tuned by contract.

THE BOMBAY MUSICAL DEPOT. —Pianofortes are let out on hire at POONA and in the Bombay Presidency at moderate rates.

S. ROSE & CO.,
9, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

Now Ready,
THE
ORIENTALIST'S MULTUM IN PARVO,
OR
A BRIEF GUIDE
TO THE
HINDUSTANI, ARABIC, TURKISH, PERSIAN AND RUSSIAN LANGUAGES.

PART I.—ELEMENTS OF GRAMMAR.
PART II.—VOCABULARY AND PHRASES.

PRICE—ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at Booksellers.

For Sale at this Office.

BEST RED RULING INK.

MACHINE BLANKETS,
COARSE AND FINE, 48 inch wide.

IRON STANDING PRESS.
In good order, very strong, with extra power size of platen 29 by 21.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.
BLACK AND GREEN PRINTING INK.
ALSO
SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.

NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

FOR SALE, at the Bombay Defences Workshops, Mazagon, a quantity of CHUNAM KUNKUR ROAD METAL and SAND, no longer required by Government. Parties wishing to tender for the purchase of the same may obtain all information at the Bombay Defences Office, Mazagon, any day before 15th August 1878, between 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.

W. H. HAYDON, Captain, R.E.,
Acting Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences.

Bombay, Defences Office, 29th July 1878.

NOTICE.

I, JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE, CABINET-MAKER AND GENERAL MERCHANT, of Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, hereby beg to announce to my CONSTITUENTS and the PUBLIC in GENERAL in BOMBAY and OUTSTATIONS, that from JUNE 1872, the above business has been carried on on MY OWN ACCOUNT, and that I have no PARTNER or PARTNERS in my said business or in any of my PRIVATE CONCERNS in BOMBAY or UP-COUNTRY. I therefore hereby request my constituents and others when sending CHEQUES or MONEY ORDERS to my firm, to make them payable to me, (or any correspondence addressed to me) as I have signed below, instead of to "Jamsetjee Nowrojee & Co.," as has sometimes been done, to avoid inconvenience to me in recovering the money.

JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE,
CABINET MAKER,
KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

Bombay, 27th

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 31st JULY, 1878.

BUSINESS here has been very quiet during the day both in exports and imports. At the usual weekly meeting of the Directors of the Bank of Bombay no change was made in the Bank's rate of discount.

The Bombay Mails of 12th inst. arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

Reuter's telegrams of yesterday's date report little change in any of the Home markets. Consols remain at 95½, but French Rentes have advanced to 113¾. Exchange on India at 60 days' sight is still quoted at 1s. 8¾d. Enfaced Rupee Paper is unchanged at Rs. 81 for Fours and Fours-and-a-half, and Rs. 88½ for Fives-and-a-half. Bar Silver has advanced to 52¾d. per oz.

In the London General Produce Markets we notice an advance of 6d. per cwt. in Plantation Ceylon Coffee, which is now quoted at 108s. per cwt. Good Ordinary Native is still quoted at 73s. and Mysore at 80s. per cwt. The landings during the week amount to 800 tons, and the deliveries to 1,100 tons. The Stock is now 21,000 tons. Ceylon Cocoanut Oil has advanced to £42. Cochin description is unchanged at £58 per ton. The markets for Linseed and Rapeseed are quiet. Wheat is unchanged.

In Manchester the market for Piece Goods was unchanged, the official quotations remaining the same as on Friday last, viz., 6s. per piece for 7lbs. Shirtings, 7s. 1½d. for 8¼lbs. and 2s. 7½d. for 9lbs. Madapollams. The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm with sales amounting to 12,000 bales, of which 2,500 were Surats; the only alteration in quotations is an advance of 1-16d. per lb. in G. F. Tinnivelly, which is now quoted at 6d. per lb.

The New York telegrams of yesterday still quote Mid. Uplands at 11⅜ cents. per lb. Futures have further advanced 1-16 cent., being now quoted 11 5/16 cents. The receipts at the U. S. ports compare with the two previous seasons as follows:—

	1878.	1877.	1876.
Four days' Receipts	2,000	1,300	3,100
Total since 1st Sept	4,213,000	3,934,000	4,089,500

STERLING EXCHANGE has again been very firm to-day, the Banks having further raised their selling rates 1-32d. per Rupee. But until the result of to-day's sale of Council Bills in London is known here there is little doing. The advance in the price of Silver reported by Reuter to-day, and which is confirmed by private telegrams, will no doubt influence the sale, and the allotment is consequently expected to be made at rather above last week's rates.

Our closing quotations are as follows, viz:—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 8 3-32d.	per Rupee.	
Do.	6 months' sight	1s. 8 17-32d.	,,
Credits,	3 ,, ,,	1s. 8¼d.	,,
Documents,	3 ,, ,,	1s. 8 9-16d.	,,
Francs	3 ,, ,,	215½	,,

On Calcutta rates remain the same, viz., 100⅛ for demand and 99¾ for 60 days' sight paper.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been weaker during the day, and there are sellers of Fours for delivery in a month at Rs. 96¾. For ready transactions quotations are unchanged, viz., Rs. 97 for Fours and Fours-and-a-half and Rs. 104½ for Fives-and-a-half. For the New Loan there are sellers to-day at yesterday's buying rate of Rs. 102½. In the Share Market a sale of Bank of Bombays is reported at Rs. 743½, which is slightly below the last quotation. In Spinning and Weaving Companies Scrip Alberts have declined to Rs. 825 and Broach Mills to Rs. 75. Great Easterns have advanced Rs. 10, Khandeish Rs. 10, and Manockjee Petits Rs. 5. In Land Companies there is a further advance of Rs. 5 in Colabas.

COTTON.—The market keeps very firm, and there is still a good demand for export for this season of the year, but the inferior quality of the bulk of the stocks now held in Bombay, and the unwillingness of dealers to sell, check business. To-day's quotations are:—

Good Oomras	Rs. 211	per candy.
Do. Sawginded Dharwar ...	,, 211	,,
G. F. Compta	,, 194	,,
G.F. Dholleras	,, 199	,,
Fair ,, ...	,, 190	,,

For SEEDS there is not much enquiry, but daily sales of Linseed are reported at Rs. 6-13 to Rs. 6-14 per cwt. The nominal quotation for Guzerat Rapeseed is still Rs. 8 per cwt.

WHEAT is unchanged, with nothing doing for export.

FREIGHTS are rather dearer for steam tonnage, and at 1-3-8 per ton is to-day's quotation. There is still only one steamer on the berth, and with an increased demand owing to larger cotton shipments, rates are well maintained. There is still nothing doing in sailers, the rate for Iron ships remains at 16s. 3d. and for Wooden 11s. 3d. per ton.

COALS are unchanged.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Bank	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash, Ratios per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	140
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 p. c	705 xd.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5 p.ct	748½
Bank of Madras	60,000	250	all	10 do.	675
National Bank of India.	37,320	£25	£12-10	6 do.	111

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock.....	..	£20	21 8· 3·0	p. c	292
Do. New £20 Shares....	..	£20	13·0·14·6	do.	26
Ditto	..	£20	6·8· 7 1	do.	72
Ditto	..	£20	21·13·1	do.	32
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do.	1,160
Do. New Shares ..	..	£18	19·6·9·15	do.	250

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	187 p. s	1,900
Bombay Gas Company..	80,000	50	all	7½ p. ct	58
Bombay Saw Mills Co..	600	1,000	all	80 p. s.	650
Landing and Shipping Co of Kurrachee, Ld..	550	500	300	36 p. s.	300
Mazbar Company, Ld.	1,150	500	100	74 p. ct	50
Mechanical Buildings Co.	1,000	500	all	p. a.	19
Tresher and Co.	1,990	500	all	62½ p. s.	615
Vegas Patcent Slip Co.	8,00..	250	all	6 p. ct	30

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 27th July 1878.

Open, 444 Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	29,940	0	0
Merchandize	21,377	0	0
Other Receipts	100	0	0
Telegraph	397	0	0
Total Rs... ...	51,814	0	0

Corresponding week in June 1877. Open 444 Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	35,578	0	0
Merchandize	43,576	0	0
Other Receipts	4,440	0	0
Telegraph	674	0	0
To'al Rs.....	84,268	0	0
Decrease Rs.....	32,454	0	0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE
AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

HUBATTINO AND CO.'S S. S. ARABIA, 874 tons, Captain G. Serra, will sail today for Genoa, via the suez Canal, with a general cargo.

THE S. S. GUY MANNERING, 2,114 tons, Captain C. Mann, sailed yesterday for Dunkirk, with a general cargo, and Captain H. Winter as a passenger.

THE BARQUE ROBERT MORRISONN, 553 tons, Captain D. Davie, will sail today for Mauritius via Colombo, with a general cargo and twelve deak passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. CO.'S S. S. INDIA, 656 tons, Captain G. G. C. Stevenson, sailed yesterday for the Persian gulf via Kurrachee with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Col. Cooper and 17 deck passengers.

THE ANCHOR-LINE S. S. INDIA, 1,592 tons, Captain G. Read, sailed yesterday for Liverpool, via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—For Liverpool—Miss Muirhead, and Mr C. H. Johnson. For Port Said—Mr Haitz.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
31	India(s).....	Stevenson.....	P. Gulf via Kurrachee.
	India(s).....	Read	Liverpool.
	Guy Mannering (s)..	Mann	Dunkirk.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—Steamer Arabia, Serra, to Genoa &c.
Barque Robert Morrison, Davie, to Mauritius via Colombo.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—Steamer Akola, to Kurrachee.
Steamer Columbian, to Jeddah.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

July.			
26	June	Russell	Liverpool, April 15.
	Maria Wakefield	Tindall	London, Jan 23.
	Chusan	Thirkell.....	Liverpool, April 6.
27	Nagpore	Morrison	London, Decr.
	Otterburn	Hunter	April 27.
	Henrietta	Kelly	Bombay, June 17.
	Duke	Johnstone	Chanballi River, July 21.

DEPARTURES.

July 26.—Barque St. Ives.
July 27.—Steamers Entepona, Commilla and Chanda. Barques Marguerite and Toftcombe.

PASSENGERS.

For Duke—Mr W D Spooner, late ship-master.
The following are the passengers per s s Mohsan, which sailed on the 26th ultimo from Calcutta: For Marseilles—Mr and Mrs Windsor and one child, Mr Holey, Mr T Gilbert, Mr Bowland Sister Alphonse and Sister Therese. For Yokohama—Chevalier Professeur P Ferretti. For Madras—Messrs. Schurr and Wintle, Mr T Lendelle.

VESSELS SPOKEN.

By Chusan—Ship Belpore close to False Point.
By Nagpore—Belpore.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

July.			
27	Ethiopia (s).....	.....	Calcutta.
29	Nepaul (s).....	.....	Southampton.

DEPARTURES.

July.			
25	Dorunda (s).....	.....	Calcutta.
	Ethiopia (s).....	.....	Bombay.
	Scootra (s)	.....	Calcutta.
29	Pachumba (s)	.....	Rangoon.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 31.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

India s—6 casks paint of sorts, Nuzerally Sumsoodi.
Tretham Hall s—300 bundles iron sheets, Abdoolally Sumsoodin.
Speke Hall s—100 kegs paint of sorts, Ardaseer Framjee Moos
Rydall Hall s—100 kegs paint, Ardaseer Framjee Moos.

FROM LONDON.

Lady Dufferin, 15 casks lamp black, Tyebally Chandabhoy and Co.
Cathay s—25 bottles quick silver, Pelly and Co.

FROM GENOA.

Arabia s—60 cases brandy, W Watson and Co'

FROM BORDEAUX.

Assyria s—25 cases brandy, C Bounevialle and Co.
Arabia s—75 cases brandy, D P Baths and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 31.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

India s—106 cwts coir yarn, Veerchund Hemraz.
Europa s—1,500 bags rice, Mackinlay Simpson and Co; 120 cwts coir yarn, Mooljee Jaitha and Co; 36 bales wool, Jairam Sewjee; 150 bales wool, Jaitha Purshotum; 87 bales wool, Pelly and Co; 193 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart and Co; 211 bales cotton, Thomas H Moore and Co; 100 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co; 82 bales cotton, Jeatiram Nanchund; 73 bales cotton, Ramcurran Ramputtab; 52 bales cotton, Pelly and Co; 1,000 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co; 73 bales cotton, Vrasonjee Veerjee; 100 bales cotton, Stearn Hobart and Co 55 bales cotton and 12 bales cotton waste, Abramovity; and Co; 200 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co. 251 bales wool, Nursee Khattow.

FOR LONDON.

Rosper 35½ cwts myraballoms, Forbes and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Arabia s—1 bale cotton, E Spinner and Co; 15 bales cotton, Peel Cassel and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Geelong s—200 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Cyenus s—59 cwts linseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

China s—5 cases P feathers, Goolam Hoosen Jaunmahomed; 20 bales twist, The Anglo Indian and W Co; 5 chests opium, Sureeam Sedurai; 30 chests opium, Parachund Luchminaran; 20 chests opium, Kedarnath Ramasmul; 83 chests opium, Ramcurran Rambilas; 17 chests opium, Cursetjee Bamonjee and Co; 63 chests opium, Goolebrai Koojhali; 5 chests opium, Abrahim Noordin; 63 chests opium, Tata Co.
Sunda s—100 bales twist, W and A Graham and Co; 69 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebram.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

BOMBAY, 30th July 1878.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·665
Temperature of the Air	81·5
Wet Bulb thermometer	78·9
Dew Point	78·0
Relative humidity of Air	·892
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =8).	8·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.).....	84·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	77·8
General Direction of Wind.....	SW. WSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	376
Fall of Rain	1·44
Total fall during the month	46·05
,, year	67·22
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 31st July...	0·53

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—July 29.

Jopp, Major, Asst Qr Mr Genl, on leave, from Ahmedabad.

July 30.

Collins, Lieut and Adjt, 1-2nd Queens, from sick leave, from England.

DEPARTURES.—July 30.

Prendergast, Major, 29th Madras N I, to join, to Secundrabad.
Keilly, Lieut, 17th Bombay N I, on leave, to Poona.
Ostreban, 2nd Lieut, 6th Foot, to join, to Poona.
Hatch, Major Genl, Ord Dept, on duty, to Poona.
Street, Capt, 11th Regt, from leave, to Poona.
Kinder, Capt, 11th, Regt, from leave, to Poona.
Bisbee, Lieut, 11th Regt, from leave, to Poona.
Briggs, Lieut, 11th Regiment, from leave, to Poona.
Stanley, Lieut, 11th Regt, from leave to Poona.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

Poona, 31st July 1878.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointments:—
1st N I—Lt Col J H Drummond, officiating 2nd in command, to be 2nd in command, vice Col Thorp retired. Major J Affleck, offg Wing Commr, to be Wing Commander, vice Lt Col Drummond.
10th N I—Major W Jacob, offg 2nd in command, to be 2nd in command, vice Lt Col Gayer deceased. Capt S J Waudby, Adjutant and offg Wing Commr, to be Wing Commr, vice Major Jacob, Lt F Stevenson, offg Adjutant, to be Adjutant, vice Capt Waudby.
The following orders are confirmed:—
Aden Brigade, July 14, Major J Withers, offg Brigade Major, to take temporary charge of Aden troop in addition to his own duties.
Poona Horse, July 15, Lt H P Young, squadron officer, to officiate as 3rd Squadron Commr, vice Capt Erskine.
9th N I, July 10, Lt Col G W Hanson, 2nd in command, to officiate as Commandant, Lt Col L H Sibthorpe, Wing Commander, to officiate as 2nd in command, in succession to Col Thompson, proceeding to England on med. certificate.
20th N. I., July 13, Capt H F Smith, Adjutant, to be offg Wing Commander, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 26th June.
The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—
3rd Hussars, Lieut G C Fuller to Poona for 3 months on private affairs.
3rd Foot, Lt T E Harman to appear before a medical board.
3rd Foot, Lt W C Howarth ditto
15th Foot, Capt W Nangle ditto
66th Foot, Lieut Mackinnon ditto
2nd Foot, Surgeon Major Clark to remain at the Nellgherry Hills for 30 days on medical certificate in extension of leave granted him.
Royal Artillery, Major W B E Ellis from 1st August to 31st Oct in extension on med certificate.
8th Foot, Major F Longfield to England for 9 months on private affairs.
4th N I, Lt H Godfray to Bombay for 30 days on med certificate.
15th N I, Major W P Sandwith to [illegible] med. board.
Poona Horse, Cornetor F Stanwell to Bombay for 30 days to appear before a med. board.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, July 27.)

Mr Crosthwaite, C S, Officiating Commissioner of the Jubbulpore Division in the Central Provinces, to officiate as Judicial Commissioner of those Provinces during the absence on privilege leave of Mr Grant, C S, or until further orders.

Mr Ferrean, Assistant District Superintendent of Police in British Burma, to be District Superintendent of Police, 5th grade, and to fill the appointment sanctioned for the newly created Thatoung District.

Consequent on the return of Lieutenant Colonel J W W Osborne, C S, Political Agent, from furlough, the following changes are made:—Lieut-Colonel Osborne, C S, Political Agent, 1st Class, is appointed to officiate as Resident, 3rd Class, and is posted to Bhopal. Major Cadell, V C, Officiating Resident, 3rd Class, reverts to his substantive appointment of Political Agent, 1st Class. Lieut Colonel Kincaid, Officiating Political Agent, 1st Class, to officiate as Political Agent, 2nd Class.

Captain Dalrymple, Officiating Political Assistant, 2nd Class, and Officiating Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, Morar, to officiate as Political Agent, 3rd Class, and Cantonment Magistrate, Morar.

Lieut Bignell, Wing Officer, 17th N I, is appointed to the charge of the duties of Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, Morar, in addition to his own duties.

Captain J R Watson, Wing Officer, 16th Bombay N I, is appointed to officiate until further orders, and in addition to his own duties, as Cantonment Magistrate of Nusseerabad.

Mr J White, Political Agent, 3rd Class, and Assistant Commissioner, Ajmere, is appointed to officiate as Resident of the Cutch States, and as Commissioner of Ajmere.

Captain D Robertson, Officiating Political Assistant, 1st Class, and Assistant Commissioner, Mhairwarra, is appointed to officiate as the Political Agent of the 3rd Class, and as Assistant Commissioner of Ajmere.

Mr R M Dane, C S, Officiating Settlement Officer, 3rd grade, Bombay, is appointed, as a temporary measure, Senior Attache, Foreign Department, from which date Lieut H L Rumsey reverts to his appointment of Junior Attache, Foreign Department.

The following appointments are made in the Financial Department:—Mr J Westland, C S, to be Accountant General, Bengal, and to officiate as Comptroller General and Head Commissioner of Paper Currency, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr W Waterfield, C S, or until further orders.—Mr D M Barbour, C S, to be Accountant General, Punjab, and Deputy Commissioner of Paper Currency, Lahore Circle. Mr E J Rinkinson to be Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Financial Department.

Lieut-Gerald W Martin, Bengal Staff Corps, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Assay Master of the Calcutta Mint.

Surgeon-Major J B Hamilton, Army Medical Department, to be Statistical Officer to the Surgeon-General British Forces, vice Surgeon-Major L Kidd, proceeding to England.

The Viceroy and Governor General has been pleased to make the following temporary appointment on His Excellency's Personal Staff:—Lieut Riddell, 60th Foot, to officiate as Extra Aide-de-Camp.

Captain J M Sym, Wing Officer and Officiating Wing Commander, 5th Goorkha Regiment, to officiate as Wing Commander and 2nd in Command, 1st Sikh Infantry, vice Captain C C Brownlow, on furlough.

The undermentioned officer is granted furlough to Europe, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—Captain A D C Inglis, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Commander, 45th N I, private affairs, for one year.

Captain Roberts, 72nd Foot, Adjutant, Administrative Battalion, Presidency Volunteers, and Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps, is allowed leave of absence for one month, on medical certificate, in extension of privilege leave.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr G Hawker, Storekeeper, N E System of State Railways, is transferred from the Stores to the Revenue Establishment of State Railways, and appointed an Assistant Traffic Superintendent.

The services of Major C Crawford, R E, Executive Engineer, Military Works Branch, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the date of his return from furlough.

Mr J Godfrey, Accountant, 4th Grade, on probation, Rajputana State Railway, is transferred to the Office of the Accountant General, P W Department.

The following promotions are made in the Accounts Branch of the P W Department to fill existing vacancies:—

To be Accountants, 1st grade, permanent.

Mr G Prussia, Accountant, 2nd grade, temporary 1st grade, Military Works Branch, from 28th October 1877. Mr L Ward, Accountant, 2nd grade, temporary 1st grade, Central Provinces, and Mr J M Broderick, Accountant, 2nd grade, Accountant General's Office, from 23rd March 1878.

To be Accountants, 2nd grade, permanent.

Mr J W Huntley, Accountant, 3rd grade, temporary 2nd grade Military Works Branch, from 28th October 1877. Messrs W E Dunn and C B Hubbard, Accountants, 3rd grade, temporary 2nd grade, Accountant General's Office, from 23rd March 1878. Mr W Ogden, Accountant, 3rd grade, temporary 2nd grade, Accountant General's Office, from 14th April 1878.

To be Accountants, 3rd grade, permanent.

Mr J H Palmer, Accountant, 4th grade, temporary 3rd grade, Accountant General's Office, from 28th October 1877. Mr A Middleton, Accountant, 4th grade temporary 3rd grade, British Burmah, from 23rd March 1878. Mr R Dinwiddie, Accountant, 4th grade, Military Works Branch, from 14th June 1878.

To be Accountants, 1st grade, temporary.

Mr W R P Gordon, Accountant, 2nd grade, Central Provinces, from 23rd March 1878. Mr R H Smith, Accountant, 2nd grade, British Burmah, from 1st June 1878.

To be Accountants, 3rd grade, temporary.

Thakoor Doss, Accountant, 4th grade, Military Works Branch, from 1st June 1878.

Mr T A Hickie, temporary Accountant, 3rd grade, Mysore, is temporarily transferred to Madras for employment on famine accounts.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments in the Revenue Establishment of the Indus Valley State Railway, consequent on its opening for public traffic:—Mr J Conder, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, Western System of State Railways, to be Traffic Superintendent in Class II. Mr J W Corfield, Storekeeper, 2nd grade, and Messrs J H Allen and T G Pudan, to be Assistant Traffic Superintendents in Class IV, on probation. Mr S Winmill, Sub-Engineer, 2nd grade, Western System of State Railways, and Messrs F J Ivens and G L Edwards, to be Assistant Locomotive Superintendents in Class IV.

Mr J Keene, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, Class IV, Punjab Northern State Railway, is promoted to Class III of the Revenue Establishment of State Railways.

Mr W E Palmer, temporary Assistant Examiner, 3rd grade, and Assistant Auditor, Oudh and Rohilkund Railway, is granted privilege leave for two months.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, July 27.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointment:—
85th Regt—Lieut J Spens to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Ives, promoted.
Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officers:—
Captain J Charles to be Major, R A.
Captain H McV Crichton to be Major R E.
13th Regiment—Captain R S Clarke to be Major.
The appointment of Lieut H E Maude to be Wing Officer 29th N I is cancelled, and he will remain with the 4th Goorkhas for the present.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST. 1.

[Before the Honorable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.]

FOR JUDGMENT.

500-77—Craigie, L and C—Dinshaw Manockjee Petit and another vs M Framjee Cama—Ardaseer and H.

LONG CAUSES.

756-77—Shapoonjee and T—Cursetjee Rustomjee Cama vs Keasowjee Jadhowjee—Craigie Lynch and C—Part heard.
146-78—Hearn C and H—Cassibai vs Bhaisett Tricumlal and another—Fletcher and S and Bhaisunker N.
64-78—A F Turner—Khemchund Purshotum vs Thackersey Dewjee—Balkrishna and B.

[Before the Honorable MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]

For Investigation under Section 468 of Act X. of 1877.
In person—Luximibai alias Sonabai vs Sadanund Luxumonjee and another.

LONG CAUSES.

196-78—Bhaishunker N—Motichund Harukchund vs C H Reynolds and another—Lynch and C.
726-77—Rimington, H and C—Hemraz Narotumdass vs Shaik Esoo bin, Khalif—Macfarlane and G.
51-78—Rimington, H and C—N M Pandey and others vs Cassumbhoy Dhurrumsey—Tyabjee and S.
194-78—Tyabjee and S—Cassumbhoy Dhurrumsey vs N M Pandey—Rimington, H and C.
273-78—Fletcher and S—Cooverjee Liladhur and another vs Hajee Harroon Hajee Adam and others.

[Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE GREEN.]

LONG CAUSES.

77-78—Bhaishunker N—Nurrotamdas Baposa vs Dewcorebai—Macfarlane and G—Part heard.
338-78—Bhaishanker N—S G S S Ghirdharjee &c vs S G Govind raijee—Rimington Hore and C.
364-77—In person—Deevoobai vs Janabai and others—In person.
269-78—Khundoro M—Fandoo Arjoon J and others vs Rumlajee Dadoo—In person.
286-78—Craigie L and C—A W Leyon and others vs Heerjee Purson—Khunderao and C.
292-78—In person—Luckhamsey Nappoo vs Laljee Poonsey and others—Tyebjee and S.

CALENDAR FOR AUGUST, 1878.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

First Quarter..... 5th, 6h. 10·6m. A.M.

Date.		Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
			H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Th.	1	.....	5 38	6 34	0 33 m 1 3 a	6 40 m 7 17 a
Fri.	2	.....	5 39	6 34	1 17 m 1 58 a	7 22 m 7 75 a
Sat.	3	7th Sunday after Trinity	5 39	6 33	2 5 m 2 27 a	8 7 m 8 45 a
Sun.	4	.....	5 39	6 33	3 0 m 2 58 a	8 55 m 9 28 a
Mon.	5	.....	5 40	6 32	3 52 m 3 38 a	9 44 m 10 18 a
Tues.	6	English Mail expected.	5 40	6 32	4 59 m 4 96 a	10 51 m 11 23 a
Wed.	7	.....	5 41	6 31	6 25 m 5 43 a	0 13 a .....

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY,
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Floral Fountain.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

SINCLAIR—July 31st, at No. 31, Marine Street, Fort, Thomas Lindsay Sinclair, of renal dropsy, deeply regretted. (Australian and home papers please copy.)

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

JEFFERY—July 27th, at Faridpur, the wife of J. E. B. Jeffery, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, of a daughter.
MORRIS—July 8th, at Kurseong, the wife of A. B. Morris, Esq., Civil Medical Officer, of a daughter.
PUCKLE—July 23rd, at Meerut, the wife of Major H G Puckle, 29th Regt M N I, of a daughter.
SMITH—July 30th, at Allahabad, Mrs. Melville Smith, widow of the late Mr. Melville Smith, of the Customs Department, of a son.
TWEEDIE—July 25th, at Ramporo Boalia, the wife of J. Tweedie, Esq., C.S., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

GROSER—REILLY.—July 22rd, at St. James' Church, by the Rev. J. J. B. Coles, Clement Robert Groser, to Elizabeth Marie, eldest daughter of Edward Reilly, Esq., Medical Officer, Chandney Hospital.

DEATHS.

DELANEY—July 24th, at Khyrabad, Attock, Sergeant John Richard Delaney, R.E., Supervisor, D.P.W., Campbellpore, aged 37 years.

The Bombay Gazette
THURSDAY, AUGUST 1, 1878.

THE debate in the House of Commons on Lord Hartington's motion will no doubt end in a victory for the Government, which can count securely on the allegiance of its followers; but it looks as if Mr. Gladstone had already knocked the bottom out of the Ministerial scheme of a protectorate over Asiatic Turkey. From the explanations given by the Ministers who have up to this time spoken in the debate, it appears as if this protectorate is intended to be nothing more than a repetition of the foolish game played for so many years by England in European Turkey. The Militia Bill is advised to pledge himself that certain reforms will be undertaken. No doubt, he will be ready to give any number of pledges, in the hope of persuading his protectors to encourage English capitalists to lend him some more money; but we know beforehand that not one of the promises he makes will be kept. Then, say the Ministers, if the reforms we demand are not executed, our guarantee of the integrity of Turkey in Asia will be withdrawn. How can it be withdrawn, if Lord Beaconsfield really believes that it is the interest of England to withstand the advance of Russia towards the Mediterranean and the Persian Gulf? The guarantee is given for the sake of England, not for the sake of Turkey; and English interests cannot be abandoned merely because the Turk will not reform himself. The Sultan knows this as well as Lord Beaconsfield does, and can laugh at the threat of a withdrawal of England's guarantee. But the worst feature of the Ministerial scheme is that the intention has evidently been given up, if it was ever entertained, of employing armed force to make the guarantee effectual. Enthusiastic partisans of Lord Beaconsfield promised us not long ago that we should see accomplished in Turkey in Asia a work like that which Lord Wellesley accomplished in India. But what would Lord Wellesley have said to any man who had calmly proposed to him to consolidate and regenerate India by stationing British residents at the different native courts and leaving them without British troops to support them? This new delusion about the sufficiency of the moral influence of British residents to establish order and prosperity throughout Asiatic Turkey and keep back the armies of Russia hardly deserves to be stigmatized as "insane,"—the term Mr. Gladstone has used to describe the policy of the Government,—it should rather be styled silly and contemptible. The Government has evidently been driven by public opinion at home to reduce to a minimum, and practically to abandon, its proposals for taking in hand the administration of Asiatic Turkey; and it was probably Lord Beaconsfield's vexation at seeing Mr. Gladstone's policy forced upon him in Asia as well as in Europe that prompted the pitiful sneer at "the sophistical rhetorician" which no doubt excited the wildest enthusiasm among the Conservatives who had dined well at the Mansion House. Unquestionably, Mr. Gladstone has been guilty of great excesses of speech in many of the personal attacks he has made during the last two years on his rival, and he can hardly complain of the use of strong language in return; but it was surely inaccurate and ungrateful on Lord Beaconsfield's part to describe the chief author of the Treaty of Berlin as a mere sophist.

ATTENTION has been repeatedly called to the question whether a Factory Act is required for Bombay, where a rapid growth has of late years taken place in spinning and weaving industries. The Manchester mill-owners have shown considerable interest in the matter, believing that when the English Legislature compels them to work within the limits of a Factory Act, they are handicapped in their competition with Indian goods when the Indian Government has made no attempt to prevent even the merest children from being worked to death, at absurdly low rates of pay, from morn till night in the mills and factories either in Bombay or throughout the country. Two years ago the directors of the local Mechanics' Institute, regarding the matter more from a philanthropic than a commercial point of view, offered a prize for the best essay on the question whether India should have a Factory Act, but the interest taken in the subject was so small that their liberal offer only resulted in one or two papers being sent in so badly written, and with such an absolute want of knowledge of the subject, that it was found impossible to present the prize to any of the competitors. The subject was not, however, overlooked. There were men in the community who had watched the matter with considerable diligence, who had visited mills and made inquiries into the condition of the workpeople, and who had come to the conclusion that the construction of some kind of factory legislation would be a simple act of charity to thousands of children whose bodies were being wasted to such an extent by excessive labour, either through the exactions of masters or the avarice of parents, that premature old age was setting in even before the arrival of the period of maturity. In England, Parliament had found it necessary to limit the hours of labour for children in factories in order that they might have a fair chance of living and of procuring some education that might fit them for being of use either to themselves or their fellow creatures; and the question occurred whether precisely the same reasons would not apply with even greater force in India than in England for the introduction of similar legislation for the protection of those humble members of the labouring community who cannot well protect themselves. It might be argued that the circumstances of this country and England are so dissimilar that an Indian Factory Act would do more harm than good by unnecessary interference with the rights of free labour. In England there are School Boards which take care to see that every child is sent to school to acquire the rudiments of education. Here there is nothing of the kind, and parents among the lower classes are themselves so ignorant that not only would they not send their children to school if they had the chance, but they would cry out, if they were compelled to have their children educated, that it was mere *zoolum* or tyranny. All this is true enough; but it leaves the other branch of the question unanswered—that is, whether it is wisdom for an intelligent Government to deliberately permit a stunted population to grow up in the midst of the community. The premature debility of overworked children means sickness, uselessness for the ordinary purposes of life, and ultimate pauperisation at the expense of the whole community. Take a boy or a girl of six or seven years of age; place the creature in a Bombay factory for from twelve to fourteen hours a-day, amidst the heat, din, and dust of machinery; and the result is inevitable that at fourteen or fifteen years of age the constitution has been undermined, the seeds of disease sown, and nothing remains to look forward to but a short and sickly life, the support of which shall fall a burden upon others. The families of these stunted beings share the evils of the system: they too are weak, and specially adapted by their natural physical defects for swelling the ranks of beggary and pauperdom. Whether it is wise to ignore social economic considerations like these is a question worthy the close attention of every person who takes an interest in the well-being of the labourers of India.

The physical importance of the question lately induced Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee to draft a Bill for the regulation of the labour of persons employed in the mills and factories in this Presidency. He would permit no mill-owner or occupier to work an adult—that is, according to the definition clauses, a person fourteen years of age—more than eleven hours a day; nor any "young person"—that is, an individual under the age of fourteen—more than nine hours a day; and females he would have work a little less than these hours. He would prohibit any mill-owner from employing any children at all under the age of eight years. The ages of the mill-hands would have to be ascertained by a specially adapted machinery of certificated surgeons, without whose sanction no person could be employed by a mill-owner in his mill or factory. The certifying surgeons would be recouped by fees ultimately recoverable by masters from their employés. It would be the duty of the chief officer of police in every town and district to see that the provisions of the Act were complied with; and every occupier of a mill or factory would be liable to severe pecuniary penalties for any infringements of the terms of the Act. Mr. Sorabjee would not only have the hours of labour of adults and children regulated by law, but he would also seek to establish certain prohibitory rules regarding the working hours of mills. Thus he would have no mill allowed to be worked more than six days in the week, nor to be at work before six in the morning or after six in the evening, and any infringement of these rules would draw down upon the owner the liability of being taken before a magistrate and fined a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 for every day during which the law had been broken. Mr. Sorabjee may be right enough in desiring legislation for the improvement of the condition of mill-labourers, but nevertheless we question whether his draft Bill would

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

DEBATE ON THE BERLIN TREATY AND THE CONVENTION.

LONDON, JULY 31.

In the House of Commons last night Mr. Gladstone said that he was fairly satisfied with the Berlin Treaty, but that the Anglo-Turkish Convention is a mad scheme, with which no statesman ought to have associated his name. To have sanctioned the occupation of Cyprus was a violation of the Treaty of Paris. England, said the Rt. Hon. gentleman, had been reduced to the condition of moral insularity, Parliament had been wronged, and heavy burdens added upon the people.

The Rt. Hon. Mr. Cross said, that the Treaty of Berlin gave security to Turkey, and that the Convention was calculated to avert war as well as to render less probable any collision with Russia.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HEAVY RAIN AT KURRACHEE.

KURRACHEE, JULY 31.

It has been raining here daily since last Saturday morning. Already 12 inches have fallen, and more is expected. There has been much damage to property, and two men drowned in the river Lyari. Roads, drains, and compounds are flooded daily.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

DEBATE IN THE LORDS.

LONDON, JULY 31.

A debate has taken place in the House of Lords upon the Protocols. Lord Granville protested against them, whilst Lord Beaconsfield defended them because Mr. Gladstone had termed the policy of the Government insane, and deprecated any inuendo being cast against that policy. The Opposition urged it to be their duty to take the opinion of the House.

☞ This telegram is very confused. Its meaning apparently is that Lord Beaconsfield denounced Mr. Gladstone for his strong language, and challenged the Opposition in the House of Lords to move a vote of censure instead of merely making harassing speeches.—ED. *G.*

LORD HARTINGTON'S MOTION.

The debate in the Commons on Lord Hartington's motion was resumed last night, when Lord Sandon spoke in defence of the policy of the Government. Mr. Gladstone, in a speech lasting three hours, denounced the policy as mad and unconstitutional, and said, moreover, that the Government had incurred enormous responsibility. He defended his attack on Lord Beaconsfield on the grounds of liberty being allowed in speeches.

Mr. Cross replied, and the debate was afterwards adjourned until the 1st August.

MR. FAWCETT'S PETITIONS.

Mr. Fawcett presented to the House the petitions from Bengal and Madras against the Licence Tax lately levied in India.

MR. GLADSTONE AND THE PREMIER.

A letter from Lord Beaconsfield in reply to Mr. Gladstone's attacks has appeared, in which he promises to furnish a list of the offensive epithets used by Mr. Gladstone in speaking of the Government. Meanwhile his Lordship quotes from the speeches lately made by Mr. Gladstone at Oxford and Bermondsey.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The Select Committee of the Commons appointed to enquire into transport and the employment of Indian troops abroad, has been dissolved owing to the lateness of the season.

Sir Arnold Kemball has been created a Military Knight Commander of the Bath.

The extraordinary expenditure on account of military purposes amounts to £1,500,000.

SAFETY OF THE P. AND O. S. S. SUMATRA.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Sumatra, which was ashore to the south of Brindisi, has been floated off.

CORRECTION.

Owing to an error in signalling in yesterday's message, please read, Debate was adjourned till 30th July, not 23rd September.

THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, JULY 31.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Travancore, with the outward English Mails of the 19th instant, left here for Bombay this afternoon at 3 p. m., and the same Company's s. s. Poona, for Galle and Calcutta, left at 11 a. m.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, JULY 30.

The Bombay Mails of the 12th inst. arrived at Brindisi to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

ADEN, JULY 31.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Navarino, homeward bound from Calcutta &c., departed from here to-day.

LONDON, JULY 30.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats firm.

The London Cotton Market has been quieter.

Fair Dhollera	5 3-16
The Manchester Market has been unchanged.	
7 lbs. Shirtings	6-0
8¼ lbs. do.	7 1½
40s. Mule Twist	0 9½
Exchanges on India, 60 days' sight..	1-8½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	81
4½ per cent. do.	81
5½ per cent. do.	88½
3 per cent. Consols for Account	95½
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	113⅜
Bar Silver	52½

THE MONSOON.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT FOR ALL INDIA.

JULY 30TH, 10 A.M.

Strong winds continue along the Bombay coast. The wind velocity has diminished at the head of the Bay of Bengal and in Northern India, and is now below the average. There is to-day an area of low pressure, including Sind and Northern and Central Rajputana, over which there is cyclonic motion of the air. General rain has occurred over the greater part of the N. W. Provinces. The amount and extent of rainfall is indicated by the following:—Three inches at Fatehgarh, fifteen-tenths at Cawnpore, thirteen-tenths at Fyzabad, eleven-tenths at Allahabad and Benares, and six-tenths at Lucknow. No rain fell at Allyghur, Meerut, or Bareilly. Moderate rain occurred round the Eastern and Northern coast of the Bay of Bengal. Abundant rain continues in Western India. The heaviest falls were thirty-four tenths at Ajmere, twenty-three tenths at Rajkote, and fourteen tenths at Surat.

COAST WEATHER REPORTS.—JULY 31.

CANNANORE, 5-18 p.m.—Weather overcast; wind S.; thermometer max. 87; min. 73; W. B. 80; barometer 29·76. Fall of rain 11 cents.

CALICUT, 5 p.m.—Weather equally; wind WSW 6 to 8; thermometer 82·5; barometer 29·866. Fall of rain 1 inch 69 cents.

MANGALORE, 4 p.m.—Weather cloudy; wind SE SW.

TUTICORIN, 3.40 p.m.—Weather fine; wind S. E.; thermometer 88; barometer 29·84.

VINGORLA, 5 p.m.—Weather cloudy; wind SW light; thermometer 86. Fall of rain 31 cents.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba. In. cnt.	Fort. In. cnt.	Byculla. In. cnt.
Previously registered...	65 73	72 1	72 49
July 30 Tuesday	1 44	.....	.....
31 Wednesday	.....	1 93	1 24
Total.....	67 22	73 94	73 73
Fall up to 31st July 1877	.....	36 35	41 53
" " 30th " "	45 29	.....	.....

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort and Byculla are made up to 8 p. m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

On Tuesday night Bombay was visited with a succession of heavy squalls, accompanied by rain, which started up instantaneously and continued to blow for ten minutes or a quarter of an hour with almost the force of a hurricane. Several ships in the harbour were in danger, and the commanders showed the utmost anxiety to prevent accidents. Some commanders found it expedient to remain on deck all night. Up to the present moment the weather continues to exhibit the same extraordinary characteristics. Yesterday there were extraordinarily high tides, and at the Apollo Bander the waves were striking the sea wall with such force as to send the spray well on to the land with all the appearance of a small cataract.

THE VICEROY'S LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE Viceroy's Legislative Council reassembles to-day. The Hon. Mr. Stokes will present the Select Committee's report on a Bill to assimilate certain powers of the N. W. Provinces and Oudh, and subsequently will move that the Bill be passed. Sir Andrew Clarke will present a preliminary report of the Select Committee on the Railway Bill.

REDUCTION AND EQUALIZATION OF THE SALT DUTIES.

WE learn by telegraph that a *Gazette of India Extraordinary* published yesterday at Simla contains notifications ordering the reduction of the salt duties in the Bengal Presidency from to-day of four annas per maund, thus arriving at the uniform rate throughout the greater part of British India of Rs. 2-8 per maund.

The *Gazette* also contains a Government resolution on the subject, reviewing its general policy, stating that negociations have been brought to a close which will permit of the early removal of the inland Customs line; and announcing, with the view of removing all uncertainty in the Salt trade as to future rates of duty, that, so far as those provinces are concerned in which duty has now been fixed at Rs. 2-8, the measure of equalisation may be regarded as complete and final.

THE P. AND O. S.S. SUMATRA.

WE are glad to announce that the vessel, which was stranded near Brindisi, is again afloat. She left Bombay with the Overland Mails of the 5th July, which she transferred; and having passed through the Canal went on to Alexandria. Here she awaited the Brindisi Mails from India of the 12th idem, and it was on this voyage that she met with the accident that has been reported. As these Mails were delivered in London on Saturday, the 27th, there plainly could have been no delay, notwithstanding the accident, in getting the bags out of the ship and sending them on.

STEAMER REPORTS.

MADRAS, 31, 12-50 P. M.

Following from Singapore:—Mail for Manilla leaves about 4 p. m. Saturday 3rd.

MADRAS, 31, 3-20 P. M.

Following from Hongkong:—Manilla Mail Amoy to-morrow (Thursday) afternoon.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

		per Rupee
Bank Bills, on demand	Rs. 8 3-32d.	"
Do. 6 months' sight..	Rs. 8 17-32d.	"
Credits, 3 "	Rs. 8¼d.	"
Documents, 3 "	Rs. 8 9-16d.	"
France, 3 "	2 15½	"

WE fear we shall be regarded as a prophet of evil, for there is something, we hear, seriously wrong with the Tulsi Tunnel now, and Mr. Walton is very anxious about the fate of the 42 inch pipe leading through it from the lake.

THE Chief Justice (Sir Michael Westropp) and Mr. Justice Kemball were occupied all yesterday from eleven o'clock in the morning till about half past five in the evening, hearing the arguments of counsel on the application of the prisoners in the Surat Riots case to have their trial conducted before the Sessions Court of Bombay, instead of before Mr. Macpherson, the Sessions Judge of Surat. It will be remembered that a rule *nisi* was granted some weeks ago on affidavits submitted on behalf of the accused, in which it was stated that their trial would be prejudiced if conducted in Surat because the authorities there had conducted themselves so as to intimidate the witnesses and the assessors into subscribing to the official view of the case. It was also urged that Mr. Macpherson, from his previous connection with the proceedings, was not likely to be a thoroughly impartial judge. Yesterday, Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Inverarity represented the accused, and Mr. Branson appeared on behalf of the Crown. On taking his seat, the Chief Justice said he and Mr. Justice Kemball had carefully read over the affidavits which had been filed in the case, and they felt bound to call upon Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Inverarity to show cause against the rule. His Lordship further remarked that the allegation made when the rule *nisi* was granted about Mr. Macpherson, the Sessions Judge of Surat, having visited the castle appeared to be totally disproved. Mr. Macpherson informed the Court that he did not consider that a material point; but the Chief Justice said their Lordships differed from him in their opinion,—indeed it was upon that allegation, chiefly that the rule *nisi* was granted. Mr. Macpherson addressed the Court at great length and read numerous affidavits that had been filed on both sides. One affidavit stated that some blank warrants, signed by Motilal, Inspector of Police at Surat, had been placed in the possession of the accused; but the Chief Justice refused to admit that as evidence unless it was made known when, whence, and how the accused had obtained the documents, and Mr. Macpherson said he was debarred by a promise made by his clients from informing the Court upon those points. After going through the whole case, Mr. Macpherson submitted that it was proved that the lower classes of Surat, from whose ranks the witnesses on both sides would be drawn and who might also furnish some of the assessors if the case were tried in the Surat Court, felt misgivings as to the inclination of the authorities and dreaded to incur the displeasure of the authorities by saying or doing anything in favour of the accused. Mr. Inverarity urged that Mr. Macpherson was not a proper authority to try the case and to sentence the prisoners, inasmuch as the evidence showed that the real object of the riot was to "smash" the Judge's bungalow, in which operation no doubt the Judge (Mr. Macpherson) himself would have suffered. The learned counsel also contended, as a second point, that the case ought not to be tried at Surat at all, because there was no doubt there was an impression among the people, whether well founded or not, that it would be an offence against the authorities to favour the prisoners in any way. Mr. Inverarity submitted that it was not necessary to prove that there was cause for such an impression existing, but it was sufficient that it did exist; and he quoted cases to show that where there was a possibility even—and here, he asserted, there was a strong probability,—of the assessors and witnesses being prejudicially influenced, the trial should be removed. Mr. Branson, for the Crown, said the accused had put before the Court a series of falsehood, the more important of which they must have known to be false. Mr. Branson had only commenced his reply when the Court adjourned till eleven o'clock this morning (Original Side.)

SOMEBODY must be chuckling in his sleeve just now over the hoax which he succeeded in playing off upon our local contemporary last week. Entitling himself "A Roving Correspondent," he treated the *Times of India* to a simply marvellous description of "the Gulf Health Resort near Bunder Abbas." According to this veracious gentleman, the towering and ragged peak of Ginas, twenty miles inland, is the most striking object in the landscape, "To one who is acquainted with the lovely valley of the Tay in the Scottish Highlands it will be easy to picture the diversified view of hill and dale which bursts upon the enraptured view of the traveller upon arriving at the summit." The individual acquainted with the Highlands of Scotland would, if he has ever seen the hot and absolutely barren coast of Gambroon, probably injure himself by immoderate laughter when he read such ridiculous fooling. But what would he do when he read the following eloquent passage?—

Winding amidst the luxuriant foliage, consisting of almond trees, the light green of which contrasting pleasantly with the darker hue of the Arbutis Secondi, are to be seen the translucent waters of the river Haagfal, having dotted here and there along its banks the white cottages of the hardy race of peasantry. Here intermingled amidst grape vines and clematis may be found large platations of rose trees, which contribute to overcome the senses with a delightful fragrance and colour. The traveller will also be much surprised at finding side by side the mango, pomegranate and pineapple of the tropics; the apple, pear, and apricot of the northern climat-, together with the luscious grape, peach and fig of more southern celebrity. Here, too, may be found wild sheep and goats; should he be a sportsman, he will also find frequent exercise for his rifle, as there are numerous bands of antelope, wolves, leopards, hyena and all the smaller game, to be found. The mountain plateau also abounds which beautiful running streams well stocked with salmon, perch, trout, etc.

The grape vines and the clematis are only equalled in sheer absurdity by the white cottages of the "hardy race of peasantry" along the banks of the Haagfal. As to the translucent waters of that remarkable stream, we could tell a story, but dare not for the mere sake of decency. It was a shame to hoax our contemporary with such audacious inventions; and lest anybody should believe the "Roving Correspondent's" statements about the sanitarium of Jebel Ginas, we warn them that they are pure fictions, invented to pass away an hour during a sail past the bleak and monotonous coasts of the Persian Gulf.

HIS Grace the Governor left Madras on Sunday evening by the 6 p.m. mail train *en route* to Ootacamund. His Grace arrived at the Central Station in a state carriage escorted by the Body Guard. There was a large gathering, among whom were the Prince of Arcot, the Hon'bles J. G. Coleman and Ramiengar, Mr. W. Robinson, Mr. Tarrant, Dr. Furnell, Major Balmer, Messrs. L. S. Moss, Mellis, Chisholm, C. A. Lawson, N. Pogson, and several ladies and gentlemen. His Grace before leaving, held a short conversation with several of those present. A few minutes before the Governor's arrival a sad accident occurred which marred the event of the evening; one of the Governor's wagonettes which brought his baggage to the station was among other carriages on the western side of the compound, and all of a sudden the horses took fright at something, and ran amongst the carriages on the opposite side, smashing Mr. Mellis' carriage to pieces and rendering *hors de combat* two other hack carriages. One of the coachmen named Veeraswamy was knocked down and severely hurt and had to be conveyed to the General Hospital for treatment. The other coachmen jumped off and thus saved themselves.

THE case Caldecourt *versus* Caldecourt, in which the petitioner prays for a judical separation from her husband on the grounds of cruelty as also adultery, came on, on appeal, before a full bench of the Chief Court, Lahore, on Thursday last. Mr. Rattigan, who appeared for the petitioner, entered into all the particulars of the case, and read at length several letters which passed between the respondent and his sister, with whom the alleged adultery is said to have been committed. The letters were couched in most endearing terms, and wound up usually with "millions of kisses" and cabalistic signs, the meaning of which were unintelligible. The respondent, who is Head Clerk, or Office Superintendent in the Adjutant General's office at Simla, did not put in an appearance, nor was he represented by counsel. The Chief Court reserved judgment.

PERHAPS the officers of the Indian Contingent may not have noticed that Cyprus is 14° to the east of the Cape of Good Hope, and that consequently their Indian pay and allowances are assured, unless some new construction be put upon the regulation relating to Eastern service.

THE friends of the late Mr. Batchelor will read with interest the following telegram which has been received in Calcutta:—From private Secretary to the Governor-General, Simla, to Agent, East India Railway, Calcutta, dated 25th July: "Viceroy has heard with deep regret of the death of Mr. Batchelor, and desires me to request you will be good enough to communicate to his family and friends the expression of His Excellency's sincere sorrow and sympathy."

IT is said that Mr. Arthur Wilson, of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law, has been appointed a Judge of the High Court, vice Mr. Justice Markby. Mr. Wilson was called to the Bar on the 11th June 1862, and obtained a Certificate of Honor in January in 1863, and practised on the South Eastern Circuit.

THE *Arakan News* says that on the 29th June last some Khyen tribes of Upper Burma raided the village two days march from Pymeoh, a distance of four waiting days from Akyab. The chief of this village is Kooleepine. The raiders carried off ten captives, leaving a woman speared, and a man seriously wounded behind them. The Superintendent of Police, who was absent at the time on a tour into the interior, was informed of the fact when 100 miles off from the station, and proceeded forthwith to reach his head quarters to learn full particulars. On his arrival at Akyab, he went to work at once in getting up his force, and when everything was ready, he without delay started off for the place of the disturbance. With Mr. Porter's several previous successes, we may safely look forward to hear that shortly everything will be soon quieted.

THE *Journal des Débats* is busily occupied in breaking the idol which it lately set up. It recently commanded all peoples, nations, and languages—without even waiting for the sound of the cornet, flute, harp, sackbut, psaltery, dulcimer, and all kinds of music—to fall down and worship—Lord Beaconsfield! Now it is day by day bitterly complaining that it has been deceived. Instead of defending treaty rights we have made a private bargain; instead of maintaining the integrity we have been participating in the partition of Turkey; instead of vindicating the authority of Europe we have succumbed to the influence of a Triple Alliance. The Hon'ble England that leads, as the *Débats* fondly expected, is Germany; not Lord Beaconsfield, but Prince Bismarck. Our French contemporary enforces these opinions with its usual ability and knowledge, and declares—reluctantly it must be, for it hates both Germany and Russia—that it is 'the great personality of the Prussian Chancellor that commands the situation.'

Vanity Fair says:—"Our contention, the contention of all those who have ever given any thought to the matter, or possessed themselves of any information with regard to it, is that the preservation of the Turkish Empire is necessary to the preservation of the British Empire. The English Government possessed the means of preserving it. At any stage of the war they had but to declare themselves. When the war was over they did declare themselves determined to this; they have spent probably twenty millions of money in preparing to back up their declaration; they found the whole of the English people prepared to support them with enthusiasm; they were masters of the situation—dictators of terms and arbiters of the future. So they appeared, indeed, to all Europe; but they adventured into secret conspiracy, they quailed before the Russian threat of war, and they have in one short month brought England down from the position of the champion of public law to that of a craven instrument in the hands of its violators. On the faith of their declarations, England went to the Congress to save the Turkish Empire and her own from Russia; she comes out of it the tool of Russia and the assassin of Turkey."

A GERMAN statesman said lately, "There will never be a Bismarckian party; great as the fascination of Bismarck's name is, it does not reach that point. To create a personal party, a man must be a Mahomet or a Bonaparte. Bismarck is all powerful, but he has only his dog which is completely devoted to him."

A PIERCE controversy has been going on in the Paris papers concerning an imaginary nomination of the Duke of Wellington as "Duke of Brunoy" and "Marechal of France," by Louis XVIII. after his restoration to his throne by the armies under the Duke's command. The Republican papers, having stated that the fact was so, have been attacking the Bourbon journals for the baseness of the conduct of the King who rewarded his champion and restorer with such empty honours, and they appeal to the authorities of several dictionary and biography writers to attest the truth. The *Gazette de France* with justice remarks that if any such appointment was made, there would be some official record of it; but there is none, and we may add that if the title of Duke of Brunoy had been conferred on the duke, his son, the present duke, would have succeeded to it; but he did not.

THE accounts of the Queen's Military Widows' Fund for the year 1877 have just been published in the General Orders by the Commander-in-Chief. The receipts amounted to Rs. 1,21,144· of which Rs. 39,231 were received as subscriptions. The amounts disbursed to widows and families for their maintenance and journey home amounted to Rs. 39,608. The actual balance credit invested in Government Securities amounts to Rs. 3,00,000, to this the investment of Rs. 10,000 more has been sactioned by the Committee at the late meeting. In addition to this there is a cash balance amounting to about Rs. 40,000. In the report made by the Honorary Secretary to the meeting he mentioned that opinions have been expressed that the cash balances kept in hand are too large, but pointed out that heavy awards may come in at any time, and that frequent buying and selling of securities would be likely to lead to more loss than gain. The sums invested form an insurance against failure in case of war or great sickness, when the demands may be rapid and large. The last six years have fortunately been exempt from such calamities. In answer to a suggestion that the awards should in all cases be proportionate to the amount of subscription, it was remarked that the Fund was not altogether an Insurence Office, but was originally, to a large extent, a charity, on which grounds the Government grant is given, and many bachelor officers subscribe. To give help to the widow and orphan at the moment when most urgently needed is a great consideration with the Committee, and the recommendations of the Local Committees are at once accepted, so far as they are consistent with the rules of the Fund, without further question, and assistance is sent with the least possible delay. In cases where money has to be remitted to England to widows who have proceeded home at once and at their own expense, the Honorary Secretary recommended, and the Committee confirmed, the decision that all awards are payable in rupees, on the ground that the Fund contemplates payment in rupees only. In 1877 the number of officers subscribing to the Fund was 590, a small proportion compared with the number in this country; if a fair proportion of officers in each regiment and battery subscribed, there would not then be the necessity for raising regimental subscriptions for charity in these cases; such subscriptions also are generally late, and cannot but be humiliating to the recipient.

BY the death of Major-General M'Bean, V. C., we lose one of the three officers who have sometimes been alluded to as proofs that every soldier in the British Army carries the potentiality of a Marshal's baton in his knapsack. The other two are Colonel M'Kay, commanding the 12th Foot, and Lieu-Colonel Wadeson, V. C., commanding the 75th (Stirlingshire) Regiment. The former, we believe, was never engaged in active service, but owed his promotion from the ranks, and subsequent rapid rise in the service, to the good work he did in the department of Musketry Instruction. He was for a long time Colonel Hay's right hand man at Hythe, where he first acted as Adjutant, and subsequently, if we mistake not, as second in command. After leaving Hythe he became a District Inspector of Musketry, and worked his way upwards by merit alone until he reached the command of the 12th Regiment. More conspicuous, although not more meritorious, have been the services of Colonel Wadeson. He received his promotion from the ranks in 1857 for distinguished service at the battle of Budlee ke Serai, when acting as Sergeant-Major of the 75th Regiment. At a later period, during the siege of Delhi, he won the Victoria Cross by an act of great gallantry. From that date he had such a rapid run of promotion that he obtained his Lieut.-Colonelcy and the command of the regiment in less than twenty years from the date of his first commission, without purchasing a single step. It would be a very good thing for the interests of the English Army if a few more instances of a similar sort could be pointed out.

THE Royal Musical Library at Dresden has been enriched lately with a highly intersting collection of Indian musical instruments and writings on Indian music. This collection was presented to the King of Saxony by the Rajah Sourindro Mohun Tagore, the founder and president of the Bengalee Musical School. In his letter to the King of Saxony the Rajah observes that the report of the fostering care which art and science receives in Saxony has penetrated to India; that great admiration is felt there for the savants of the University of Leipsic on account of their profound researches with regard to the language and customs of the ancient Indians, and that the great reputation of the Leipsic Musical Conservatory has spread also to India. The Rajah has presented, besides, a number of Sanscrit works to the University of Leipsic.

COOK AND STANLEY.

WE understand that a telegram was received in Bombay yesterday announcing that Cook and Stanley, the celebrated billiard players, will arrive here in the middle of October, and it is just possible that Cook and Roberts will play their match for the championship of the world in India.

THE DISTRESS IN THE N. W. PROVINCES AND OUDH.

A RESOLUTION of the Government of India, dated the 22nd ultimo, is published in last Saturday's *Gazette of India*, reviewing the proceedings of the Government of the N. W. Provinces from the time it was ascertained—in August 1877—that the autumn crops had failed throughout those provinces. The Resolution is plainly intended to protect the Lieut-Governor against the aspersions that have been made of want of adequate relief being extended to the distressed portion of the population, and his failing to deal with the crisis that had overtaken the provinces he administered. "The scarcity and distress," says the Resolution, "did not deepen into famine. From time to time, local relief works were opened in several districts; and, in some places, relief-works have been kept open throughout the past nine months." Passing abruptly on to the possibility of further failure of rain at this season, we are told: "It was felt that, if the autumn crop of 1878 should unhappily fail, prices might become very high, distress be wide-spread, and relief operations needed on a large scale. With a view to being prepared for any emergency, the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh appointed a Committee of Engineer officers, whose duty was to prepare, under the general supervision of the Chief Engineer, Colonel A. Fraser, C.B., a complete scheme of useful relief-works for the whole of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. This Committee finished their work by the end of June, and their programme has been accepted by the Hon'ble Lieutenant-Governor." The scheme has been examined in the Public Works Department, and also in the Financial Department, and has now been considered by His Excellency the Governor General in Council." The outcome of this Resolution is the following reiteration of the policy of the Government of India in famine administration:—

"The North-West Famine Code, which has been approved by the Government of India, shows that the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor is fully alive to the paramount necessity of limiting relief operations to the bare wants of the people; and that he appreciates the need for applying such tests as the exaction of full work, the location of work at a sufficient distance from centres of population, and the restriction of the relief wages to an average subsistence rate. Unless such limitations and restrictions are placed, and maintained, on relief operations, there will not only be risk that the cost of famine relief in India may exceed the utmost resources of the Indian Treasury, but also danger of creating a pauper population taught to rely upon State relief for its support. In any case, even with the most carefully restricted relief administration, the strain on the public exchequer in the event of another year of famine would be extreme; and it would be necessary that its probable financial consequences should be watched from the outset with the greatest care."

BOMBAY.

THE Officiating Political Superintendent, Palanpur has reported to Government, that "an immense fligh of locusts passed over that place on the 22nd July travelling from west to east. They were of a yellow colour, and described by the name of *jhat* by the natives, who say that this kind of locust does but little harm, though the locusts born from this kind, which are of a copper colour, do harm to the crops which is so deplorable."

ALEXANDRA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.—Mr. C.N. Cama presided at a meeting of the shareholders of the company held yesterday at its registered office, when the special resolutions passed at the extraordinary general meeting of the 3rd ult. were unanimously confirmed. Messrs. Ardasir Byramjee Kapadia and Merwanjee Framjee Dady Barfoona were appointed liquidators, with a remuneration of Rs. 500 each to wind up the affairs of the company and make over all its property to a new company to be formed with a capital of Rs. 14,00,000, and to be styled the New Alexandra Spinning and Weaving Company. The special resolutions were advertised in our yesterday's issue.

FLEMING SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.—A general meeting of the shareholders of the company was held yesterday at its registered office, Elphinstone Circle, Mr. C. N. Cama presiding, when the special resolutions passed at the extraordinary general meeting held on the 3rd ult., and advertised in yesterday's paper, were confirmed. It was resolved to wind up the company voluntarily as from 1st ult. and to make over all its property to a new company to be called the New Fleming Spinning and Weaving Company, the capital of which is to be Rs. 22,50,000. Messrs. Jehangir Gustadjee and Nanabhoy Rustomjee Ranina were appointed liquidators with a remuneration of Rs. 500 each.

WE observe, among the brevet promotions which arrived from England by last Mail, that Mr. Shaik Cassim, a member of the Bombay Medical Establishment, and medical adviser to the Sailors' Home, has been appointed Honorary Surgeon.

A BREACH OF JAIL DISCIPLINE.—A Mahomedan, named Mirza Hoosein Cummoo Beg, was yesterday adjudged guilty by Mr. Nana Morojee of conveying into H. M.'s Common Jail for the use of prisoners articles which are prohibited. He was fined Rs. 5.

WE learn by a letter from Ahmednuggur that cholera is carrying its victims off in unprecedented numbers. One private and his wife of H. M.'s 66th Regiment stationed there succumbed to an attack from it. Dr. Adey Curren, now on leave at Bombay, has received orders to rejoin the regiment.—*Poona Observer.*

SHOLAPORE.—We hear from Sholapore that the weather there is exceedingly pleasant. There is no heavy rain, only occasional showers, which temper the climate and render it delightful. The accounts from the districts are good. There is no specially prevailing disease, and the agriculturists are busy with their fields.—*Deccan Herald.*

THE CALICO BALL.—This ball is not to take place unless the number of subscribers increases before the 10th August. This is a great disappointment to its promoters, who remember the brilliant scene at Lady Stanley's two years ago, and the interest taken in it by the entire community. A certain number of subscribers is required, so the public must decide the question before the 10th—*Id.*

THE POLO MATCH.

WE regret to say that owing to the state of the weather it has been found impossible to play the polo match between the Bombay and Hyderabad Contingent polo teams. It will come off when the ground is otherwise than in a condition of slops—a kind of soil which the natives say they will never play upon again if they can help it. It is probable that the team of the 11th Foot will be down here next week to try their strength against the Bombay wallas.

THE POONA MURDER CASE.

CONVICTION QUASHED BY THE HIGH COURT.

THE appeal against the sentence of death passed by Mr. Philpotts, Sessions Judge of Poona, on Rama bin Bapoo Thorat and Raoji bin Bapoo Thorat, for the murder of an old *koondi*, at the village of Wagholi in April last, came on for further hearing at the Sudder Adawlut, Mazagon, yesterday, before Justices West and Pinhey. It will be remembered that this case was before the Court a month ago, when their Lordships ordered it to be sent back for the evidence of two additional witnesses to be taken.

Mr. Gill, instructed by Mr. Kashinath P. Gadgil, pleader, appeared for the prisoners.

Mr. Justice West said their Lordships had considered the additional evidence taken in this case. The points of law raised by the appeal were not of any significance. The witness, Yesoo Khan, whose name was sent up by the Magistrate, ought to have been examined, or tendered for cross-examination, in the Court of Sessions. The evidence he had now given had failed to corroborate that of the witness Babajee. Indeed, from Yessoo and Pooram Singh having heard nothing of the proposed murder, when, according to Babajee, they must have heard the proposal which he stated was made to him, the Court must gather that Babajee was an untrustworthy witness, substantially contradicted as to an important statement. Had the evidence of the new witnesses been before the Court of Sessions, their Lordships could not doubt that the result would have been an acquittal of the accused in the first instance. Therefore, although they would not be justified in interfering with the verdict recorded by the Sessions Judge merely because the evidence first given would not, as recorded, have been quite satisfactory to their own minds, but, as a ground for a reverse, would have to be satisfied that for some obvious reason, the verdict was wrong, yet under the circumstances of this case, they must acquit the prisoners Rama bin Bapoo and Raojee bin Bapoo Thorat.

THE CASE OF KIDNAPPING.

ON Thursday last, at the Girgaum Police Court, before the Hon. Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, Jetoo and Byjee, women, a Parsee named Framjee Dadabhoy, Hussain Khan Dumath Khan, Abdool Raymon, and Ameerbux, woman, were brought up on remand and charged, prisoners Nos. 1, 2, and 3 with having let, sold, hired, and otherwise disposed of Rummee, girl, a minor under the age of sixteen years, with the intent that she should be employed for the purpose of prostitution, and prisoners Nos. 4, 5, and 6 with having bought, hired, and otherwise obtained possession of the said girl with the intent that she should be employed for the purpose of prostitution.

Mr. Balkrishna appeared on behalf of the defence of the prisoner Ameerbux, woman, the rest were undefended. The evidence of the girl, apparently about ten years of age, was taken, which went to show that she had lived with her father at Goreygaon since her mother's death, which occurred about a month ago; her father, however, used to beat her, consequently she left his protection and house. On the road she met the first two prisoners about a mile or two from her house, whom she followed up to Tanna, and from thence by rail to Bombay to the house of the Parsee prisoner, from thence she was taken away to the residence of the last three prisoners at Bhendy Bazaar, when immediately after she was arrested by the police.

This witness gave her evidence in a rather confused manner.

The evidence of one Ashia, woman, a prostitute, who gave information in this case to the police, was next taken for the prosecution. Her statement was to the effect, that she overheard a conversation between the first three and the last three prisoners regarding the selling and buying of the girl, Rummee, for a sum of Rs. 40, which took place in a room occupied by the three first prisoners situated opposite her own.

The cross-examination of this witness was not concluded when the case was adjourned for further hearing to this day (Thursday).

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

THE weekly meeting of the Bombay Town Council was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Building. Dr. Blaney presided, and the other members present were—Dr. Pinkerton, Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jejeebhoy, Mr. Rugoonath Narayen Khote, Mr. Fazulbhoy Cassumbhoy Gangjee, and Mr. Nowrojee Fardoonjee. Mr. Grant (Municipal Commissioner), Dr. Weir (Health Officer), and Mr. Braham (Deputy Executive Engineer), were also present.

THE HEALTH OFFICER'S QUARTERLY REPORTS.

Apropos of the question asked by Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee at the Corporation meeting on Friday last as to the reason why the Health Officer's quarterly reports had been discontinued, the Chairman read an extract from the recorded proceedings of the Town Council, which included a resolution to the effect that the Council considered the quarterly returns sufficient.

The Health Officer explained that there were no quarterly returns submitted. There were only the weekly returns printed in the *Bombay Government Gazette*, and the monthly returns sent to the Sanitary Commissioner.

After some conversation, it was resolved, on the motion of Mr. Rugoonath Khote, that a quarterly return should be submitted, and printed and circulated to members of the Town Council and Corporation, together with remarks on any special points which Dr. Weir may consider to call for comment.

THE TOOLSEE WATER SUPPLY.

The Commissioner reported that the estimates were being settled for the transfer of a portion of the Vehar water distribution system to serve the Toolsee supply, and asked whether the cost of the house connections was to be borne by the Municipality, or whether the question should go to the Corporation.

Mr. Nowrojee scarcely knew much it came to.

The Commissioner—It is mentioned at Rs. 8,000, but that is only a guess. This is only to provide for cases where a man has been drawing water from Vehar and will in future have to draw from Toolsee. In such cases, the house connections will have to be changed.

It was decided that the question had been already settled, and there was no need to refer it to the Corporation again.

STREET IMPROVEMENTS.

The Council sanctioned the taking up of 12·84 square yards of land, or thereabouts, at Bhoolesh wur Road, for the purpose of street improvement, from Mr. Moorarbhoy Vizbookhundas, at Rs. 10 per square yard.

Sanction was asked to the taking up of 46·79 square yards, or thereabouts, at Parel Road and Moombadavie Tank Road, from Messrs. Wascdeo Vittoba and others, managers of the Kalika Devy's Temple, at Re. 30 per square yard.

Mr. Rugoonath Khote opposed the proposal on the ground that it was a similar case to that of the Juggernath Sunkersett Road, where the Council had refused to take up land to widen the street because the tramway ran through it. He thought they ought to have some settled principle to guide them in these cases and should stick to it.

The proposition was carried, Mr. Rugoonath voting against it.

NOTICE OF MOTION.

Dr. Pinkerton gave notice of his intention, at the next meeting, to propose an alteration of the rules for the conduct of business at the Town Council, by the addition of the following words to Rule 2, viz:—"That no proposition which has been rejected, or not seconded, shall be again brought before the Town Council for three months, except by the unanimous consent of the Town Council.

RENT OF THE FLATS.

A bill was submitted from the Accountant General for Rs. 50 rent of the Tardeo Flats used by the Municipality for the deposit of town sweepings.

The Commissioner explained that no provision had been made for this amount in the present year's budget.

Mr. Rugoonath—Our cash balance is sufficiently strong to meet this item.

Payment of the amount was sanctioned.

There was no other business of interest before the Council.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY presided at an extra sitting of the Court yesterday when several matters were disposed of as follows:—

RE MEMON ARAB UMAR.

In this case which had been heard on a previous occasion, his Lordship gave his decision. The main ground of opposition was that insolvent had surrendered his interest in his shop. Upon the whole, his Lordship considered the case was one of considerable suspicion, but not one to which any of the numerous provisions of section 50 of the Act could apply. The insolvent was therefore granted his discharge.

RE MOTABHOY BAPOOJEE.

Mr. Mankar, on behalf of the insolvent, asked for an interim order and for leave to amend the schedule. There was no opposition, and the application was granted.

RE FRAMJEE DOSABHOY WADIA.

Mr. Budroodin, for the insolvent, applied for an adjournment of the hearing until after the October vacation, as the parties were trying to come to a compromise. A long adjournment was necessary, because there were creditors in England who must be consulted. Mr. Kirkpatrick, on behalf of an opposing creditor, consented to the application

Military Department at the disposal of the Madras Government for famine-duty, having now re-joined their regiments, His Grace the Governor in Council desires to convey to those officers the thanks of Government, and to place on public record the appreciation of their valuable services during the past season.

2. Of those whose services commenced at the close of 1876 or early in 1877, the services of Captain R. Wilson, of the 13th Madras Native Infantry, who held charge of the Red Hills Camp for fifteen months; of Captains A. Broome and W. Biscoe, and of Lieutenant O. A. Mercer, of the Bengal Cavalry, who were employed in the trying climate of Kurnool without intermission throughout the year; of Captain G. Vernon, 2-16th Foot, who had the difficult and fatiguing task of long and repeated marches from the Ceded Districts to the Nellore coast in charge of gangs of coolies for the canal works; of Lieutenants Lowther and Casey, of the Royal Artillery; of Lieutenant Money, of the Central India Horse; and of Captain C. Hackett, of the 5th Fusiliers—deserve especial commendation.

3. Amongst those who joined in the summer and autumn of 1877, the services of—

Lieut. Haughton	...	...	10th Bengal N. I.
" Holmes	...	...	2-32nd Foot.
" Williamson	...	...	18th Royal Irish.
Capt. Stevenson	...	...	" "
Lieut. Campbell	...	...	54th Foot.
" Lydiard	...	...	Bengal Staff Corps.
Capt. Guinness	...	...	72nd Highlanders.
" Grant	...	...	78th Foot.
Lieut. Gordon	...	...	25th "
" Leonard	...	...	59th "
" Kilgour	...	...	5th Fusiliers.
" Col. Bardieman	...	...	Bengal Infantry.
" Scott	...	...	48th Foot.
Capt. Shortland	...	...	Royal Artillery.
Lieut. Cooke	...	...	Madras Staff Corps.
" Johnstone	...	...	2-22nd Foot.

have been prominently brought under notice; while the painstaking and conscientious manner in which Lieutenant Coake, of the Bengal Staff Corps, performed the difficult task of scrutinising the relief-lists of the villages of that portion of Chingleput allotted to his charge, proved him to be a valuable officer.

4. The Government have to deplore the death of one officer and the serious illness of many; more than one-fifth of those who volunteered their services in the emergency, having been attacked with fever or other serious illness, brought on by necessary exposure to the sun and climate.

Extract from the Farewell Minute by Mr. C.A., Elliot, C. S. I., Famine Commissioner, Mysore.

Before I leave the province of Mysore, I desire with the permission of the Chief Commissioner, to record my appreciation of the services which have been rendered to Government by its officers, or which have been voluntarily tendered by non-official gentlemen, during the famine which is now, I trust, nearly close. * * * The second body of special relief officers consists of those who were placed at the disposal of this Government by the Bombay and Oudh Governments, and the Bengal Military Department, after the 1st September 1877. Their numbers have altogether been 27 [they consisted of * * * 10 officers of the Bombay Army, 7 of the Bengal Army, * * *

The following officers have all been in charge of talukas, and have performed their duties so as to deserve my hearty thanks:—Lieut.-Col. G. W. Holdsworth, Bengal Infantry Capts F. D. Mander, 13th Bo. N. I., W. Chard, 2-7th Royal Fusiliers, Lieutenants H. A. Mostyn, 2-7th Royal Fusiliers. C. O. Nicholets, 5th Bo. N.I.I, W. J. Orr, 25th Bo. N.I., R. S. Simpson, 21st Bo. N.I., S. C. F. Pelle, 2nd (Q. O.) B.N. L.I.; C. W. Fitzgerald 3rd B.N.I., C. H. Des Vœux, 4th B.N.I., H. C. Lamb, 4th Bengal Cavalry.

Many of these officers suffered from severe illness, and yet, such was their devotion to the work, that the moment they felt able they returned to their duties without taking the time to recruit which in some instances I pressed them to take. Captain Chard, in particular, carried his zeal to such excess that, when at last he was forced to resign his post, his life was in serious danger.

Captain J. Healey, 66th Foot, and Lieutenant P. E. Anderson, 25th B. N. I., were in charge of important relief operations in the cantonment and town of Bangalore, which they executed with marked discretion and success. Captain Healey especially had the merit of so winning the regard of the Native gentlemen who formed his staff, that, in gratitude for his courtesy and cordiality, they presented him on his departure, with an address of thanks. Their chief duty was to supervise the distribution of grain to the helpless poor, and the restoration to their former position of those who had lost their capital and their implements of trade * * * The other subordinate officers who have done well enough to deserve mention in this place are the following:—* * * Jamadar Cheda Singh, 16th Bengal Cavalry, in charge of the special gang on the railway works near Kingeri.

STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS

For the week ending the 3rd July.

General Remarks.—Rain has fallen in all districts of Madras; more than an inch is reported from every district except Tinnevelly, Madura, South Arcot, and Salem: in Kistna and on Godavery the rain is said to have been excessive in some places; general prospects have slightly improved; prices are fluctuating, with a downward tendency in a few places. The total number on relief works is 134,554, and gratuitious relief 76,770, less by 3,417 and 2,319 than last week respectively. Rain has fallen throughout Mysore, and the crops have been greatly benefited; sowing operations are actively progressing; prospects are generally more favourable, but prices are rising in Mysore, Kadur and Shimoga. The number on works for the week ending the 13th instant was 33,095, and gratuitously relieved 13,595, less by 3,701 and more by 994 than in the previous week. Very heavy rain has fallen in the Konkan districts of Bombay, and excellent rain throughout the Deccan, Guzerat, Kattywar, and the greater part of the Southern Mahratta Country; some damage has been caused by floods in Sind; prospects are generally favourable. Rain is reported from all districts of the Central Provinces except Mandla; it was light in Bombalpur, Sirsocha, Belaghat, Bhandara, Jubbulpore and Damoh, and more is required there; prospects are good. There has been good rain in Berar. In Central India there has a general fall, but the quantity was deficient at Nowgong (Bundlekhand), Rutlam and Agar; rain is much wanted in Gwalior and Bundelkhand. In Rajputana rain is reported from all stations except Sirohi, Marwar, Bickaneer and Harowtee; prospects appear to be generally favourable. In Bengal the rainfall has been excessive in Jalpaipuri, Cooch Behar and Rungpore, and parts of Bogra and Pubna; it has been insufficient in the Burdwan and parts of the Presidency division, and in parts of Orissa and Chota Nagpore more is wanted; elsewhere prospects are generally favourable. In Assam damage to the rice has been caused by floods in the Valley districts; otherwise prospects are good. Good rain appears from the district reports to have fallen in most districts of Burma except Amherst; scanty falls are also reported from Akyab, Shwegyeen, Salween and Tounghoo: the summary, however, states that complaints of want of rain are general, and ploughing has been stopped in consequence. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the rainfall during the week was slight and partial, except at Bareilly and Fyzabad; more is much needed. In the Punjab the only rainfall reported is slight showers at Hissar, Jullundur and Dera Ismail Khan, but later intelligence announces good falls at Umballa, Ludhiana and and Jullundur; rain is generally wanted.

THE BANKS OF THE THREE PRESIDENCIES.

(Statesman.)

The financial year of the Indian Presidency Banks ends on the 30th June, and the accounts of these Banks, have just been published for the past year, previous to their annual meetings which take place next month. The following figures show the results of the working of such banks for the past year, and may be considered very satisfactory:—

	Capital.	Net Profits for the year.	Brought forward from previous year.	Total.	Dividends Paid.	Rate.	Amount.	Carried forward to New Year's Profit and Loss account.	Transferred to Reserve Fund.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bengal	2,00,00,000*	19,67,546	1,28,763	20,96,309	9 per ct.		18,00,000	2,96,309	40,318
Bank of Bombay	1,00,00,000†	9,51,407	27,733	9,79,140	8½ per ct.		8,50,000	1,00,000	29,140
Bank of Madras	50,00,000	5,56,971	34,959	5,91,930	10 per ct.		5,00,000	50,000	41,930

* After setting aside Rs. 83,377 for depreciation in investments, and Rs. 35,641 for wear and tear of Bank premises and furniture.

† After setting aside Rs.20,000 in reduction of cost of premises, and Rs.10,000 as provision for bad debts.

The respective capitals of the three Banks convey a fairly accurate idea of the relative importance of the three great divisions of India. The Bank of Bengal, representing the Bengal Presidency, comes first with a capital of two millions. The Bank of Bombay, representing the Bombay Presidency, comes next with half the capital of the Bank of Bengal, and the Bank of Madras, representing the Madras Presidency, comes last with a capital of 50 lakhs, or a fourth of the capital of the Bank of Bengal. The profits earned by each Bank, are pretty much in the same proportion. The total net profits of the Bank of Bengal for the past year, were Rs. 20,91,308, more than double those of the Bank of Bombay which were Rs. 9,79,140. As regards reserve funds, the Bank of Bombay stands highest with Rs. 22,60,000, as against Rs. 20,28,377 for the Bank of Bengal. It has apparently been the policy of the Bank of Bombay to pay low dividends since it was established, and to make large additions to its reserve funds, and there can be no doubt that this has been a wise course. A study of the above figures would appear to shew that Bombay will have to make much further strides in the path of *progress*, before it can lay claim to being considered the capital of the *Empire*, on the score of wealth, or commercial importance. The banking figures given, indicate that in these respects Bengal is far ahead of the other Presidencies, and this is further confirmed by the figure of the Paper Currency circulation, which, according to the latest returns, are as follow:—Calcutta Circle, Rs. 7,00,55,775 —Bombay, Rs. 3,05,11,510; Madras Rs. 1,61,27,595. Presidency Bank shares, at present prices, yield the investor, according to the average dividends paid for some years, a return of from 6 to 6½ per cent. per annum., and there would appear to be a probability of the shares of all the Banks rising in value as the trade of the country extends.

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